Annual Report



A Proud Past. A Strong Future.

OUR MISSION

PREVENT CRIME, ENFORCE THE LAW AND SUPPORT QUALITY PUBLIC SAFETY BY DELIVERING RESPECTFUL, PROFESSIONAL AND DEPENDABLE POLICE SERVICES



April 2, 1962



The "Fury" patrol car from the 1960's.

Chief of Police Calendar Tear, 2012 Seattle Police Department Seattle, Washington

At this moment, April 2, 1962, the Sesttle Police Department consists of 891 men and women police officers and 126 civilian exployees. We handle a quartermillion telephone calls for service or assistance in a year. The city consists million telephone calls for service or assistance in a year. The city consists of 90 square miles in area, containing 4,725 miles of public thoroughfare. We handle 19,000 reports of major crimes a year. In the 91-year history of Seattle to this date, the Police Department has compiled an enviable reputation with particular emphasis of the training of police officers.

It is the earnest hope of the undersigned that this reputation will be enhanced and improved. All of the undersigned send their very best wishes and the realization that while you have many problems, probably basically they are those that we have today and the Chief in Seattle had 50 years before us.

POLICE

+ 2873 S McDonald 3238

In January 2002, a groundbreaking ceremony to renovate the Seattle Center Opera House unearthed a time capsule from 1962. It included a letter from Police Chief Ramon to be opened by the Chief of Police in 2012. Though opened 10 years early, it still provides an interesting comparison to the Department today.

Patrol Officers providing security at the Fremont Fair.

D Behrend 27 rles H Roach 27hl

F Trudeau 28

C Kearney 25

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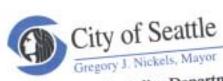


(top) The SPD Records Section in the new Police Headquarters

 $(2nd\ from\ top)$ The SPD Records Section in the Public Safety Building in the 1980's.

(3rd from top) Ofcs. Ed Lukaszeski and Jeff Rodgers in Traffic Unit roll call

(bottom) The old North Precinct in Wallingford.



Seattle Police Department

R. Gil Kerlikowske, Chief of Police

This year's annual report opens with a letter from Chief of Police Frank Ramon. Placed in a time capsule in 1962 that was opened in 2002, the letter speaks of the pride Chief Ramon has in the department and the challenges being faced. Some things do not change. I am similarly proud of the men and women of the Seattle Police Department as well as their accomplishments and dedication to keeping our city safe. At the same time, I am conscious of the significant public safety challenges presented in a post 9/11 environment and posed by a weakened

economy. These challenges require SPD to be sharply focused on protecting our community and providing quality service.

Last year capped a remarkable two-year period in which Seattle experienced the lowest number of homicides in 40 years. Seattle remains one of the safest big cities in the United States. Across the country, however, the crime trends that had decreased for almost a decade, began to shift, portending change and challenge ahead. In response, SPD has reprioritized a number of organizational functions not only to meet these challenges, but also to address a significant downturn in our economy.

The most important shift has been to decentralize command and control at the headquarters level and place additional responsibility and decision-making at the precinct level. There are five* distinct geographical precincts within the city, each commanded and led by a veteran police captain. These captains know the special character of their precincts and the people they command better than anyone else in the organization. By providing them limited additional resources but far greater control over their piece of the city, we have increased accountability and the speed at which operational decisions can be made.

These precinct commanders have the full confidence of both Mayor Greg Nickels and myself. You will learn what they have to say about their areas of responsibility further on in this annual report. This shift is part of the overall strategy to reduce the number of specialized functions within the department to improve our agility and flexibility as an organization and to increase cooperation and communication.

2002 also marked the establishment of the Seattle Police Foundation. The Foundation is a non-profit organization, created by a group of business, civic, community and academic leaders in Seattle. Its mission is to support the work of * The Southwest Precinct officially opened in 2003.



(top) The Chief speaks on neighborhood-based policing at a joint press conference with Mayor Nickels and North Precinct Captain Dan Oliver.

(bottom) Chief Kerlikowske waits to get dunked at an August 7 benefit for Special Olympics.

the SPD. The funds they raise are supplemental to our City Budget, and can be applied directly to address immediate needs.

In the first year of the Foundation operation, they have accomplished more than I ever imagined possible; raising funds for community related programs, employee development, and equipment. I was also deeply impressed by their sponsorship of the first annual Awards Banquet for SPD employees. It was truly an event second to none. Local comedian Pat Cashman dedicated his time to M/C the event, and New York City's 40th Police Commissioner Bernard Kerik, delivered a moving keynote address on the events of 9/11. The highlight of the event, however, was the men and women being recognized and the hundreds of community members who attended to show their support for the work that we do.

Long an emphasis of SPD, the department expanded even more of its efforts to reach out to the community. A particular focus in 2002 has been on working with newly emerging immigrant populations. The department looked to communicate to these groups that we are here to protect them and that we encourage them to come forward with their concerns and requests for help. Also, in 2002 the Department focused on broader general

communication through our public website. The website went through significant improvements to update all of the content, and make it more user friendly. One goal is to make all of our crime prevention materials available on the website, and we have provided pages for each precinct to support our emphasis on neighborhood-based policing.

In our pledge to be an open and accessible department, we now have a citizen member as part of the interview process for individuals who have applied to become Seattle police officers. Having an interviewer that represents a citizen perspective demonstrates to the applicants the importance we place on public service. At the same time, the citizen interviewer comes away with an understanding of how carefully we go about selecting those who will serve our community.

As the succeeding pages demonstrate, the men and women of today's SPD reflect the same values of service, pride, and dedication of which Chief Ramon spoke, and of which this city can be justifiably proud.

Sincerely,

R. Gil Kerlikowske *Chief of Police*



(top) The Chief and OPA Director Sam Pailca talk to school children from John Hay Elementary.

(bottom) Seattle Police Officers on the steps of the Ballard Sub-Station in the early 1900's.

Leadership & Organization CHIEF OF POLICE

Chief R. Gil Kerlikowske



)PADirector Sam Pailca

DMINISTRATION

Deputy Chief John Diaz

Technical -Services Bureau A/Chief Debbie Nelson Information Technology Communications (9-1-1) Records, Evidence & ID

Facilities

Employee & Community Support Bureau WELCOME CRIME WATCH NEIGHBORHOOD

A/Chief Nick Metz Crime Prevention/CSO Community Outreach Youth Services Human Resources Training

The SPD has earned the reputation of a well-respected and innovative agency. We continue today to live up to that reputation by preventing crime, enforcing the law and supporting public safety under the leadership of a dedicated and professional ten-member command staff.

The organization is led by the chief of police who provides focus and direction to the men and women of SPD. Assisting the Chief of Police are two deputy chiefs who are responsible for the overall operations and administration functions of the department.

Assisting the deputy chiefs are six assistant chiefs who manage the respective bureaus; two in patrol operations, and one each in criminal investigations, technical services, employee and community support, and emergency preparedness. There is also a director who leads the Office of Professional Accountability. The structure of this leadership is meant to foster better communication between management and police personnel, and is in line with the Department's mission.



Year 2002 moved the Seattle Police Department to an organizational model that places neighborhood-based services at its core, allowing Seattle Police the greatest flexibility in managing public safety. This model focuses on basic, essential public safety services, increases resources at the precinct level and moves greater responsibility to the precincts, which are closer to citizens being served. More information about neighborhood-based enforcement and the SPD precincts is provided on pages 24-23 of this report.

In 2002, Mayor Greg Nickels directed the Seattle Police Department to create an Emergency Preparedness Bureau with the goal to make Seattle the "best prepared city in the nation". The Bureau has strengthened the city of Seattle's ability to manage and address civic emergencies, ranging from earthquakes to potential terrorist attacks. The bureau brings together disaster readiness planning, information analysis and forecasting, as well as emergency planning, resources management, and strategic response and intervention in a comprehensive city-wide and regional plan.





(top) A SPD Harbor diver jumps into Elliot Bay after the crash of a vintage Boeing Stratoliner. The four passengers were unharmed.

(middle) Officer Duane Fish was last year's MVP (Most Valuable Player) and set a new Bacon Bowl record with a 74-yard run, as Seattle defeated Tacoma by a final score of 7-6.

(bottom) In June, actress Jamie Lee Curtis made a Seattle appearance, along with SPD Police Explorers, Mayor Nickels and Chief Kerlikowske, to launch a national child identification program called "Commitment to Kids".

2002 Highlights

The sight was both surreal, and singularly Seattle. On March 28, 2002 a newly restored 1939 Boeing Stratoliner was on its first test flight when it ran out of fuel and couldn't make it back to Boeing Field. The plane arched past the Seattle skyline and nosedived into Elliot Bay. The four passengers were unharmed and able to climb out onto the wing. SPD Harbor Patrol and the Seattle Fire Dive Team responded within minutes to rescue the crew and stabilize the plane. In June of 2003, the plane was restored for its final destination at the Smithsonian.

Mardi Gras

After a violent 2001 Mardi Gras event in Pioneer Square, a year of careful planning resulted in a peaceful event in 2002. In March of last year, the Department hosted a Mardi Gras Summit Conference to talk to other law enforcements agencies around the country who had similarly violent Mardi Gras events. The shared knowledge from this summit, along with "lessons learned" from the SPD After Action report allowed for a revised approach to Mardi Gras activities.

Though the crowds in 2002 were comparable to those a year before, a proactive policing strategy resulted in an event without significant law violations.

Utilizing Technology to Protect Children

Imagine a stack of paper 44 miles high. Now, imagine having to examine each sheet. This is equivalent to the roughly 2 terabytes worth of media capacity that the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force (ICAC) has forensically examined since March of 2000.

The Seattle Police Department oversees the ICAC regional task force, which partners with the Washington State Patrol, Pierce County Sheriffs, Spokane Police, Kennewick Police, FBI, US Customs Service, and US Postal Inspectors Office. A federal grant funded program, ICAC investigates and examines cases in which the Internet is used to sexually exploit children. Since 2000, ICAC has completed 458 investigations that resulted in the arrest of 56 alleged predators in the Seattle area.

In addition to specialized investigation of Internet crimes, the Department also has a widely successful education component called The Internet and Your Child Program (IYCP). IYCP was created in 1997 by Detective Leanne Shirey, with the goal of educating law enforcement personnel, legal and justice professionals, parents, teachers, and community members about internet safety and how to protect children from online predators. This program has taught over 17,000 people in 5 different languages, and is now being used as a model for other law enforcement agencies nationwide.

In 2002 the Seattle Police Department was also integral in launching the regional Amber Alert system to publicize missing children. Captain Greg Ayco of the Special Investigations unit put together a team of detectives and administrative staff to coordinate with all 39 separate law enforcement agencies in King County and 13 communication centers to create a partnership system that shares resources and operating procedures in the event of a child abduction. In October the system was fully operational, allowing any of the investigating police agencies in King County to immediately notify all other jurisdictions and media providers to aid in the search for a child.

Giving Back to the Community

A West Precinct Officer escorted an elderly woman around town because she feared her failing health might not allow her to see her favorite Seattle landmarks again. In the South Precinct, an officer spent \$85 out of pocket for groceries for a family who couldn't afford them. These are just two examples of the acts of compassion that are performed by SPD employees everyday. These stories rarely make it into the public eye, but the Seattle Police Department is as proud of the quantity and consistency of these quiet actions as we are of our more heroic events.

The Department also regularly participates in a number of annual giving events as well. The annual Bacon Bowl Charity Football game is a partnership between SPD, Tacoma Police, Washington State Patrol, Pierce and King County Sheriffs, the 2002 event raised over \$100,000 for children's charities. "Toys for Tots," run by the Seattle Police Guild and US Marine Corps, is another annual event that collects toys for needy youngsters during the holidays.



(top) SPD bike units patrol the Pioneer Square as part of a strong police presence at the 2002 Mardi Gras celebration.

(middle) "Every Child Deserves a Little Christmas" is the theme of the "Toys for Tots" program, which is a partnership of the Seattle Police Officers Guild and the US Marine Corps. Ofc. Kevin Haisting and retired Sgt. Frank Kampsen (President of the Washington State Law Enforcement Memorial) helped staff the display that has become an holiday fixture at Westlake Center.

(bottom) West Precinct Ofc. Terry Dunn, Ofc. Dave Eugenio, Sgt. Jake Magan, Ofc. Jim Garner and Ofc. Pete Cavinta don Santa hats to deliver gifts at Christmas.

Training & Technology



(top) The Seattle Police Department has long placed emphasis on training. Shown here is a training class from 1944.

(middle) Sgt. Ken Crow and Det. Scott Wayne assist an officer getting into Hazardous Material suit for emergency preparedness instruction.

(bottom) Advanced Training Instructor Ofc. P.B. Nicolls conducts Street Skills training.

Supervisor's Training

A basic training course to give new supervisors the skills to become effective managers had once been a part of the Department training, but had been missing from the curriculum since 1998. Recently it was recognized that the transition from being an Officer to that of a Sergeant could be made easier with proper training. 2002 marked the rollout of a new Supervisor's School with a fully updated curriculum. While the training was developed specifically for Sergeants, the course can be taken by anyone in a supervisory role. The classes provide the basics in Department operations, organization and the leadership skills required by their position. The basic class also provides a foundation for subsequent courses to build on. By the end of 2002, 110 employees had successfully completed the Supervisor's School.

Street Skills and Rapid Intervention

Building on their positive feedback and successes of the previous two years, the Street Skills and Rapid Intervention training programs continued their success in 2002. Street Skills was developed in 2000 as a 32 hour basic skills refresher course. The response to this program was overwhelming and positive. It is now a mandatory course that has been increased to 40 hours and trains all department sworn personnel every two years. In 2001 216 patrol officers attended the four day course and 153 detectives attended a modified two day course. In 2002, 945 officers, detectives and sergeants attended an expanded five day Street Skills session.

Rapid Intervention was developed to train personnel for any school or workplace incident that would involve an active shooter and a large number of potential victims. In 2002 the SPD hosted an intensive program at St. Edwards State Park to train a wide range of SPD employees including officers, dispatchers and supervisors of all ranks. Ultimately, 613 employees were trained in rapid intervention, including Chief Kerlikowske.

Parking Enforcement Field Training Unit

Civilian Parking Enforcement Officers (PEOs), who work out in the field and interact with citizens one-on-one, had a need for program similar to the field training program that police officer recruits go through after their academy training. For the first time in 2002, the Parking Enforcement Unit had a basic field training course for PEOs. This program includes three weeks of classroom training and four weeks out on the field with a training officer, and is designed to give students daily feedback about their performance to encourage learning and growth.

The training program was created from the ground up by a group of five PEOs and two police officers who worked together to develop a high quality training course which was backed by exceptional legal documentation. In 2002, fifteen PEOs were successfully completed the PEO Field Training program.

Mobile Data Computing Project

Starting in 2001 and going through June of 2002, the SPD Information Technology (IT) Section undertook and completed the Mobile Data Computing (MDC) project. This was a complex, long term project to replace aging MDI 9100 Mobile Data Terminals in patrol cars with new Litton Mobile View MDC's and Panasonic CF-28 Laptops. Special effort was taken to make sure that needs of the end users, patrol officers, were understood and met. To this end, the Wireless Project Team was created to manage this project, and was made up of a combined team of sworn officers and civilian IT and Communications personnel dedicated to the implementation of this project from beginning to end. Hardware decisions had to consider temperatures, humidity, future wireless network changes and upgrades. User groups were selected to choose the hardware, and these groups provided valuable real-world feedback on the harsh conditions and special requirements of the mobile environment. The software interface was also redesigned to better support officers working in cars. As the devices were installed, a one day training class was also provided to all users to understand how to use the new equipment.

www.cityofseattle.net/police

In January of 2003, the Seattle Police Department website had a new look and a lot of new information as a result of a project that began in 2002. A internal web development group, made up of sworn officers and civilians met regularly to audit and update the existing 1,000 + pages of content and gather new information. They also reviewed the current site architecture to create a more intuitive navigational structure on which to base a new "look and feel". The entire organizational structure was redesigned with the idea of making current maintenance easier, and giving it room to grow with technical advancements. The City's Department of Information Technology partnered with the SPD to create its new look and make sure the site conformed to all of the citywide standards and ADA guidelines.



(top) In addition to placing MDC's in patrol cars, SPD will soon deploy up to 100 patrol cars equipped with video cameras. West Precinct Ofc. John Paquette explains the operation of a demonstration camera installed in his car.

(middle) The updated SPD website.

(bottom) The Wireless Project Team (L-R) Det. Aaron Reynolds, Toby Baden, Peggy Garcia, Paul Schlosser, Odette Austria, Ofc. Randy Kyburz, Ofc. Ron Haviland. (Det. Kolette Monner not pictured.)

New Police Department Police Headquarters

When entering the Third Avenue entrance of the old Public Safety Building, the first thing to greet both citizens and employees was a dark, cramped hallway, congested with a clump of people waiting to go through a metal detector. The building was as unwelcoming as it was confusing. A trip to the Police Records section began with a slow elevator climb that ended with a queasy lurch

on the fourth floor.

A wrong turn here could lead directly into a court room. Citizens reporting to jury duty at the municipal court spent their waiting time in a cramped, stale room.

In September of 2002, the central administrative and investigative sections of the Seattle Police Department moved from 610 Third

Avenue to their new home at 610 Fifth Avenue.

On paper this change seemed small—just one block to jump—but in implementation, it was a huge undertaking that created some significant operational changes and marked a new era for the Seattle Police Department.

The Seattle Police and Seattle Municipal Court had been housed in the Public Safety Building (PSB) since it opened in 1950. At the time, the building represented the first structure designed and dedicated to meet the specific needs of police work. However, by 2002 the building had outlived its useful life. Attempting to use old space to accommodate changing functions of the Police and Courts, and having these separate functions interspersed throughout the building was confusing for citizens and frustrating for employees. Though the PSB had held up remarkably well through the 6.5 earthquake in March 2001, the building was also considered seismically deficient.

The Municipal Building, located across 4th Avenue from the PSB, was built during the same era, and faced similar structural inefficiencies. In 1999, the City of Seattle adopted the Civic Center Master Plan which provides a long-range building plan. The plan envisions City Government housed on a municipal campus that will

provide integrated spaces for government offices, as well as open spaces to act as a gathering place for the citizens of Seattle.



A key component of this plan was the new Seattle Justice Center (SJC). Like the PSB, this new building would house both the police department headquarters and the municipal court, but each function would now have fully separate entrances and interior spaces. The interior office areas designed as large, open

spaces that could be easily reconfigured to meet future changes and needs of the Department for a long time to come. To address foreseeable future technology needs, the building has more than 150 miles of Cat 5 wiring and over 3,300 phone jacks.

The entire Civic Center has been designed to last 100 years, and emphasis was placed on sustainability to decrease operating costs over time. The buildings were designed to meet the silver rating of the LEED Green Building Rating System*. The SJC meets these requirements with a glass curtain wall along its west side, which acts as a thermal buffer for the building. Its planted roof helps to further insulate the building, remove solar energy, and collect water runoff for irrigation use. Building lighting is all automatic, to cut down on energy consumption.

*The LEED Green Building Rating System was developed by the U.S. Green Building Council to define and prioritize the overall sustainability of a project. The system defines five basic categories that correspond to specific greening performance goals.

(top)

The new Seattle Justice Center during construction.

(2nd from top)

Administrative Staff Asst. Arla Simon, Finance & Planning Manager Marian Merkel, Administrative Staff Asst. Vickie Huff, Information Technology Manager Patti DeFazio, and Assistant Chief Debbie Nelson don hardhats to look at the interior space of the nearly complete Justice Center.

(2nd from bottom)

The rooftop garden as seen from the Municpal Court Jury Room. The room vastly improves the cramped jury room in the PSB, offering the best views in the building.

(bottom)

A welder works in the interior of the new Police Headquarters.

The new lobby of the Police Headquarters was designed with terrazzo marble floors, high ceilings, and is surrounded with tall windows. The space is filled with art dedicated to the work and lives of police officers, including a new memorial wall. Most public business can be conducted in this lobby without needing to pass any security checkpoints or navigate the building. The police records counter is now located in the lobby, and a police officer is also available to visitors if they need questions answered. In the Municipal Court which now has a separate entrance, jurors now have a waiting room with a sweeping corner view of the Smith Tower and Seattle waterfront, with has direct access to the "green roof" garden area.

While the Seattle Justice Center is a much more pleasant place to work for employees, the entire civic center project was ultimately designed for the citizens of Seattle. When the entire campus is complete, it will be an easy and beautiful place to conduct city business.





(top): Special Assault Detectives Al Cruise, Ken Swanson (retired), and Brian Stampfl stand outside of the Arctic Building.

(bottom): SPD crime labratory in the 1940's.

Lowest Murder Rates in Almost 40 Years

With 27 murders in 2002 and 25 murders in 2001, Seattle has experienced a two year period with the lowest number of murders in 40 years. Violent crime decreased in all other categories in 2002, falling a combined 1.4 percent overall.

According to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, Seattle had the 21st lowest violent crime index of the 25 largest cities in the United States.

Small Increase in Property Crimes

The entire Western region of the US has been showing an overall crime increase. Overall crime in Seattle has increased 0.7 percent in 2002, which is smaller than the increase of 2.9 percent for the Western region. Since violent crime in Seattle decreased in 2002, the increase in overall crime rates can be attributed to property crimes. In 2002, property crimes have increased a combined 1.0 percent. While property crimes during the first three years of this decade have shown an increase, property crime has remained well below the numbers shown in the first three years of the 1990's.

Domestic Violence Unit Combats Elder Abuse

The Seattle Police Department has been recognized for its innovative approaches in responding to domestic violence, and for many years has focused its efforts on working with abused women and children. In 1997 the domestic violence unit recognized there was a growing problem of elder abuse and neglect. This was reflected in the increasing numbers of adult protective service referrals the unit was receiving and nationwide recognition of the growing problem. The U.S. Senate Special Committee on Aging estimates as many as 5 millon older adults may be victims of abuse, neglect and financial exploitation every year. In 2002, there were over 670,000 persons 65 years and older in Washington State. By 2020, those 65 and older will top 1.2 million. A study by the National Center on Elder Abuse reports that for every elder abuse case that is reported and substantiated, five cases go unreported. This means that more than 11,000 cases of adult abuse and neglect may have gone unreported in our state in 2002. Reported cases of domestic violence related to elder abuse are increasing as well, with 100 cases reported in 2001, and 116 in 2002.

The Domestic Violence Unit has one detective, Diane Wherley, dedicated to investigating the ever increasing number of elder abuse and neglect cases. Detective Wherley does outreach to other agencies and anyone interested in learning about elder abuse issues. She currently teaches at the SPD Post-BLET Academy and provides in service training to SPD line officers and supervisors as part of a one day Domestic Violence Best Practices Class.

Cold Case Unit

Combining new DNA technologies that can test smaller evidence samples, with good detective work, has led to 5 cold homicide cases being solved in 2001 and another 3 cold cases solved in 2002. This is in comparison to 4 cases solved from 1996 through 2000.

One of the cases solved in 2002 was a 1982 homicide in which the victim was found beneath an overpass in West Seattle. Cold Case Detectives Richard Gagnon and Greg Mixsell resubmitted DNA samples from the case to the Washington State Patrol Crime Lab, and got a match to a man who was in custody in New Mexico. Detectives Gagnon and Mixsell travelled to New Mexico and searched the suspect's apartment where information was found to connect him to being a former West Seattle resident. He was subsequently charged in the case and later pled guilty.

The Cold Case unit currently has 40 open cases that they have resubmitted to the crime lab. Of the 21 cases they have received back, DNA was found in 16, and suspects have been charged in 8 of these cases.

Auto Theft Unit

Auto theft, showed a significant decrease in 2002, dropping by 5.1 percent. In 2000 the Department made auto theft a top priority, and in 2002, began two new programs to address the problem.

One of these was "Watch Your Car," which is a nationwide vehicle theft prevention program funded by the Bureau of Justice Assistance, Office of Justice Programs, United States Department of Justice. The program involves a voluntary, free vehicle registration. Owners sign an agreement that they do not normally use their vehicles during early morning hours, and they are given decals to place on their vehicle. If an officer sees a car with these decals being operated during this timeframe, they have the right to stop the vehicle and verify the vehicle's owner.

The other program is a private security system called "LoJack," that works in partnership with law enforcement agencies. If an owner has a LoJack unit installed in their vehicle, and the car is reported stolen, the VIN number of the car is entered into the Washington State Patrol database. This turns the LoJack unit on in the stolen vehicle, activating a signal that can be picked up by special tracking equipment. Five patrol cars outfitted with these tracking units have been added to each precinct and the Auto Theft Unit has trained Officers to use the system.

Sgt. Joy Mundy of the Auto Theft Unit says the LoJack program has been very effective, "The last car we had reported stolen with this system was recovered in 9 minutes." The Auto Theft Unit has been making an effort to raise public awareness of both of these programs through the media. Also, as part of the new Supervisor's School (see page 8), the Unit has provided training to patrol supervisors on what information to include in incident reports to increase the potential for solution of an auto theft. The Auto Theft Unit is also always working with patrol officers and the precinct crime analysis detectives to closely watch auto theft trends, and discover new methods to impact it.



Index Crime Totals Part I Offenses

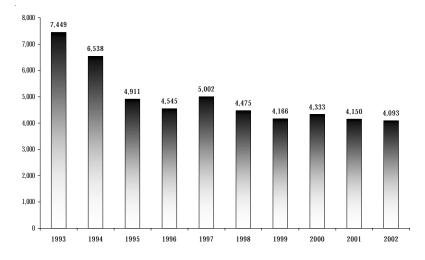
Part I Offenses	2001	2002	% of Change	Property Stolen	Property Recovered	# Cases Cleared	%Cases Cleared
Murder	25	27	8.0%	\$0	\$0	15	55.6%
Rape	164	152	-7.3%	\$575	\$0	71	46.7%
Robbery - Total	1,594	1,576	-1.1%	\$684,283	\$325,244	370	23.5%
Armed	617	594	-3.7%	\$325,194	\$170,665	133	22.4%
Strong-Arm	977	982	0.5%	\$359,089	\$154,579	237	24.1%
Aggravated Assaults	2,367	2,338	-1.2%	\$0	\$0	1,310	56.0%
Burglary - Total	6,684	7,290	9.0%	\$11,109,012	\$627,284	459	6.3%
Residential	4,363	5,017	14.9%	\$7,751,740	\$441,616	330	6.6%
Non-Residential	2,321	2,273	-2.0%	\$3,357,272	\$185,668	129	5.7%
Theft-Total	26,502	26,742	0.9%	\$12,397,272	\$606,194	3,425	12.8%
\$200 and Over	10,631	10,689	0.5%	\$11,748,157	\$426,074	551	5.2%
Under \$200	15,871	16,053	1.1%	\$649,224	\$180,120	2,874	17.9%
Auto Theft	8,755	8,308	-5.1%	\$36,792,098	\$36,077,879	388	4.7%
Crime Index	46,091	46,433	0.7%	\$60,983,349	\$37,636,601	6,038	13.0%

Traffic Fatalities 2002

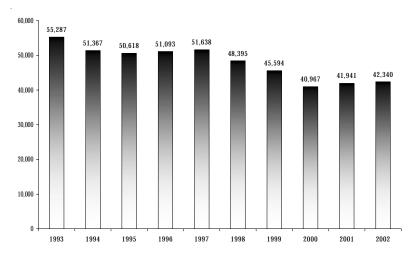
	Total	Pedestrians
January	2	1
February	0	0
March	0	0
April	1	0
May	0	0
June	4	1
July	4	2
August	2	0
September	2	0
October	1	0
November	2	1
December	1	0
2002 Total	19	5

Traffic Data courtesy of Seattle Department of Transportation

Violent Crimes 10 Years

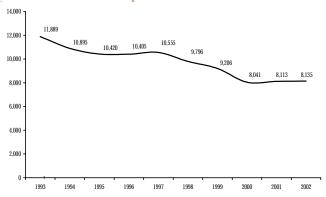


Property Crimes 10 Years

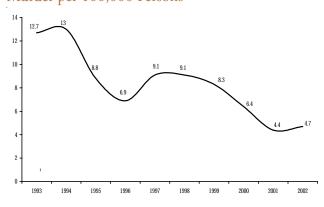


2002 Index Crime Trends

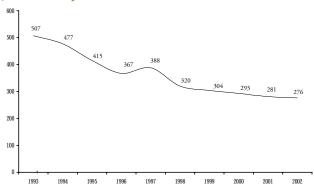
Part I Crime Index per 100,000 Persons



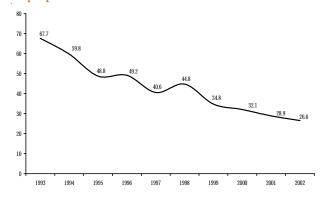
Murder per 100,000 Persons



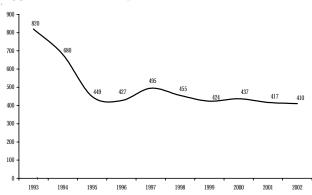
Robberies per 100,000 Persons



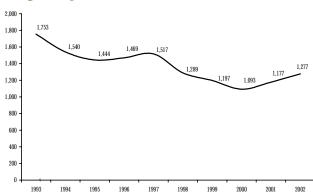
Rape per 100,000 Persons



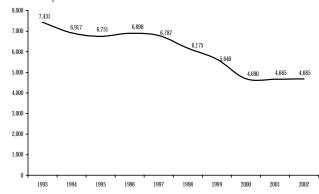
Aggravated Assaults per 100,000 Persons



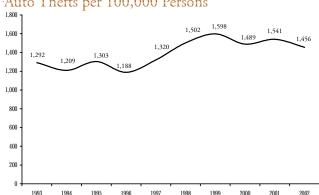
Burglaries per 100,000 Persons



Thefts per 100,000 Persons



Auto Thefts per 100,000 Persons



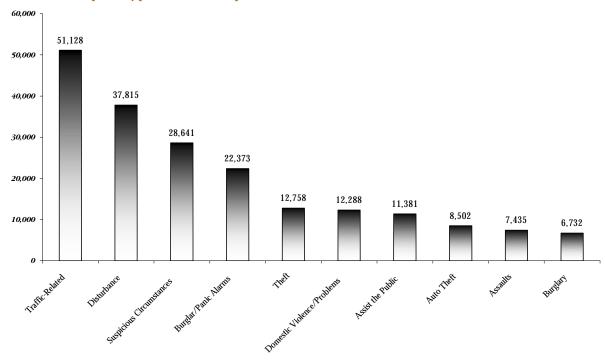
911 Center Operations

911 Center Call Data

	Incoming Calls	Avg. Speed of Answer	Comm. Section Actions	TRU Unit Actions	Calls Dispatched	Traffic Stops	On-View Incidents	Other	Total Events
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
January	63,779	2.65	6,529	897	20,973	5,695	14,214	264	48,577
February	59,113	3.11	5,796	819	19,290	4,682	12,210	251	43,056
March	64,700	2.68	5,872	856	20,845	5,396	13,493	250	46,709
April	64,952	2.93	6,406	1,078	21,558	5,646	12,573	239	47,514
May	68,585	2.84	6,821	985	22,903	5,146	14,013	263	50,138
June	72,634	3.37	7,030	742	24,046	5,065	14,027	310	51,224
July	77,163	3.42	8,178	808	25,245	5,080	14,466	328	54,114
August	77,078	3.61	7,685	730	25,247	5,248	13,420	297	52,634
September	69,831	3.33	7,116	833	22,958	4,525	12,787	310	48,543
October	69,730	3.94	7,007	1,066	22,363	5,378	13,353	284	49,470
November	64,594	3.20	6,443	833	20,712	5,448	12,431	281	46,159
December	68,005	3.97	7,145	921	21,356	5,408	11,208	318	46,364
TOTALS	820,164	3.25	82,028	10,568	267,496	62,717	158,195	3,395	584,501

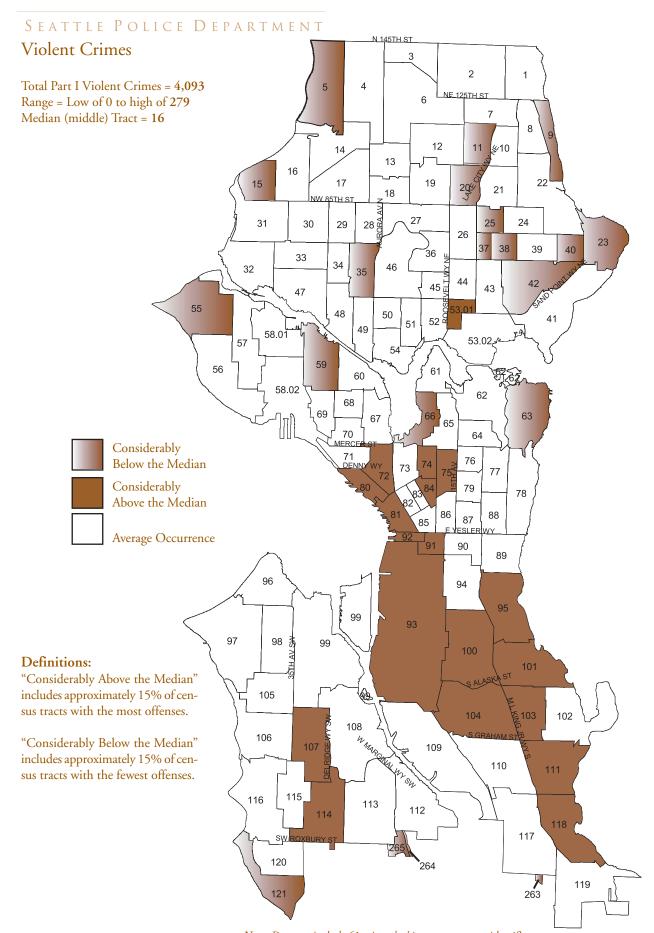
- 1. Total incoming calls for service.
- 2. Average time in seconds the average call waited to be answered.
- 3. Reports written by 911 Center personnel, including Request to Watch and Abandoned Vehicles.
- 4. All activity generated by the Telephone Reporting Unit.
- 5. Total calls radio dispatched to SPD field units.
- 6. Traffic stops logged by radio and field units from their MDC's.
- 7. On-view incidents logged by radio and field units from their MDCs.
- 8. Other actions logged by terminals outside of the Communications Center, including actions processed by Precinct Clerks.
- 9. Total events processed by CAD dispatch system, including canceled and duplicate actions.

911 Center Top 10 Types of Calls Dispatched



Total Part I Offenses by Census Tract of Occurrence

Federal Census Tract	Murder/	Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assualt	Residential Burglary	Non-Residential Burglary	Theft	Auto Theft	Arson	Total Part I	Federal Census Tract	Murder/	lveg. Homicide Rape	Robbery	Aggravated Assualt	Residential Burglary	Non-Residential Burglary	rheft	Auto Theft	Arson	Total Part I
1 2	2	1 1	15 6	24 7	63 69	19 8	278 179	60 73	0 1	462 344	65 66	0	1 0	5 1	5 3	44 52	10 25	160 214	57 104	0 0	282 399
3	0	0	4	8	11	3	59	21	0	106	67	0	1	7	11	56	21	356	119	0	571
4 5	0	1 0	9 0	19 1	67 12	14 2	274 32	106 3	6 0	496 50	68 69	0	0	3 2	5 6	14 35	10 1	113 113	30 42	2 0	177 199
6 7	1 0	3 1	14 1	31 6	$\begin{array}{c} 56 \\ 34 \end{array}$	21 10	326 193	103 62	3 2	558 309	70	0	0	10	11	59	19	295	91	2	487
8	0	0	4	2	16	1	72	16	2	113	71 72	0 2	2	17 39	20 25	47 46	41 84	590 718	127 152	2 2	846 1,072
9 10	0	0 2	0 3	0 5	13 11	0 5	33 55	12 9	0 0	58 90	73	0	10	19	38	39	56	449	96	1	708
11	0	1	2	0	18	9	37	23	2	92	74 75	0	1 0	34 56	44 50	163 68	17 49	480 585	125 123	2 5	866 936
12 13	0	0 1	23 7	23 22	36 26	28 22	671 183	157 72	5 0	943 333	76	0	0	12	14	46	16	194	46	1	329
14	0	2	8	11	37	4	123	57	2	244	77 78	0	0 1	9	20 3	52 34	24 16	129 89	37 45	1 3	272 194
15 16	0	1 0	1 14	1 12	9 16	0 2	43 97	9 24	0 0	64 165	79	0	-1	27	30	63	22	226	66	2	435
17 18	0 1	0 1	10 12	32 27	88 41	14 6	$\begin{array}{c} 263 \\ 121 \end{array}$	98 74	4	509 284	80 81	1 3	6 8	51 130	90 138	99 33	68 137	690 1,983	153 159	1 9	1,159 2,600
19	0	0	5	7	19	9	90	64	0	194	82	1	2	40	22	16	55	789	57	2	984
20 21	0	0 0	1 4	2 5	25 26	5 2	84 69	28 18	0 1	$\begin{array}{c} 145 \\ 125 \end{array}$	83	0	1 5	10	14	45	29	239	48	1 2	387
22	0	0	5	4	13	3	65	13	1	104	84 85	0	4	25 10	44 44	57 15	38 18	452 248	80 82	3	703 424
23 24	0	0 0	0 6	0 3	1 13	11 1	32 48	2 16	0 0	46 87	86	0	1	12	28	38	34	251	66	0	430
25	0	0	0	0	14	1	30	5	0	50	87 88	1 0	1 2	17 20	24 34	33 40	20 19	204 232	67 42	4	371 392
26 27	0	0 2	6 4	8 8	53 29	15 4	$\begin{array}{c} 150 \\ 165 \end{array}$	77 45	3 0	312 257	89	1	1	30	32	88	25	363	60	3	603
28 29	0	0 0	0 2	5 5	48 22	8 6	122 98	46 40	1 2	230 175	90 91	0	1 2	31 36	29 40	36 16	44 42	363 232	60 62	3 1	567 432
30	0	0	7	12	36	5	143	64	2	269	92	0	4	44	59	21	28	300	73	2	531
31 32	0	3 0	6 5	3 9	28 44	10 9	128 196	47 77	2	227 344	93 94	0 2	2	25 16	56 28	27 41	149 34	1,005 197	305 91	3 2	1,572 414
33	0	0	3	9	32	8	128	55	0	235	95	0	1	31	37	65	20	237	84	8	483
34 35	0	0 1	1 1	8 1	11 23	2 9	57 98	30 47	1 0	110 180	96 97	0	0 2	3 1	8 20	31 50	5 3	125 207	32 113	3 5	207 401
36	0	0	15	5	31	9	243	117	1	421	98	0	0	17	9	22	20	190	97	1	356
37 38	0	0 0	0 1	1 2	4 10	1 1	31 43	12 15	1 1	50 73	99 100	0	1 2	9 34	20 41	59 49	15 18	159 322	97 108	2	362 575
39 40	0	0 0	1 0	5 0	11 10	4 1	43 25	15 10	0 0	79 46	101	0	2	28	39	75	19	294	115	3	575
41	0	1	5	4	20	2	135	26	0	193	102 103	0	0 2	8 34	5 64	45 53	4 19	125 310	59 125	1 3	247 611
42 43	0	1	1 14	1 8	36 86	8 11	$\frac{119}{277}$	40 92	2 2	208 491	104	0	3	26	40	59	21	139	92	4	384
44	0	0	10	26	88	9	276	96	2	507	105 106	0	0	19 14	18 17	66 62	34 17	273 202	118 108	0 1	528 421
45 46	0	0 0	1	5 4	19 27	2 8	75 159	39 47	1 0	$\begin{array}{c} 142 \\ 246 \end{array}$	107	2	2	27	66	55	10	155	93	4	414
47	0	2	24	32	40	53	337	102	4	594	108	0	1	9	21	57	5	148	79	3	323
48 49	0 1	0 0	3 6	7 15	27 55	17 19	$\begin{array}{c} 103 \\ 222 \end{array}$	52 72	1 6	210 396	109 110	1 0	1	27 16	26 28	25 49	57 38	221 158	58 126	0 3	416 421
50 51	0	0 0	5 2	0 7	39 25	2 1 8	119 122	43	4 2	231 223	111	1	3	31	46	61	27	233	141	2	545
52	0	3	6	26	68	7	301	57 120	2	533	112 113	0	3 0	12 14	41 31	31 110	22 13	112 180	65 91	4	290 443
$053 \ 01$ $053 \ 02$	2	5 0	26 1	57 4	84	38 2	491 28	94	3 0	800 38	114	0	2	29	56	79	24	342	166	1	699
54	0	1	4	7	53	36	183	86	2	372	115 116	0	0 1	3 5	8	64 60	8 4	135 150	85 62	1	304 290
55 56	0	0 0	0 3	1 4	0 26	0 2	56 59	0 10	0 0	57 104	117	0	1	13	15	19	27	64	48	1	188
57	0	0	3	3	15	6	85	26	1	139	118 119	2 0	4 2	65 8	61 24	58 61	22 5	253 130	88 54	1 5	554 289
058 01 058 02	0	1 0	3 4	7 8	29 35	20 28	$\begin{array}{c} 120 \\ 136 \end{array}$	49 57	1 0	230 268	120	0	0	0	5	31	1	35	24	0	96
59	0	0	2	2	34	11	156	62	1	268	121 263	0	0	0 1	1 0	20 0	0 5	33 2	19 0	0	73 8
60 61	0	0 0	2 1	9 4	41 77	16 15	$\begin{array}{c} 169 \\ 216 \end{array}$	67 118	2 1	306 432	264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
62	0	0	5	2	46	6	140	33	1	233	265 ***	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
63 64	0 1	1 0	1	1 5	31 45	11 9	119 85	37 35	1	202 182	TOTAL	0 27	16 152	11 1,576	34 2,338	5,017	2,273	134 26,742	8,308	211	214 46,644



Note: Does not include 153 crimes lacking a census tract identifier

Adult Arrests & Juvenile Referrals

		Adults					Juveniles
		Booked	Cited	Summoned	Other	Total	Total
les	Murder	4				4	2
in	Neg. Manslaughter	1				1	0
Ü	Rape	27				27	18
t I	Robbery	109				109	90
Part I Crimes	Aggravated Assault	164				164	38
	Burglary	123				123	59
	Theft	1,449		1,407		2,856	584
	Auto Theft	133				133	177
	Arson	2				2	5
	Subtotal	2,012		1,407		3,419	973
es	Non-Aggravated Assault	2,063	1	389		2,453	388
rimes	Forgery	120				120	11
Č	Fraud	15				15	5
	Stolen Property	105		13	1	119	12
Part	Vandalism	260		86		346	46
P	Weapons Violations	189		35		224	42
	Prostitution	357	2	261		620	22
	Sex Offenses	97		11		108	29
	Narcotics Violations	1,726	3	45	1	1,775	231
	Gambling Offenses	1				1	
	D.U.I	385	1,030	167	1	1,583	12
	Liquor Offenses	90		99		189	47
	Traffic	488	3,953	211	1	4,653	
	Disorderly Conduct	86	4	5		95	8
	Failure to Appear/Obey Court	4,731			3	4,734	3
	Investigative Holds	4,532		2		4,534	77
	All Other Offenses	2,285	6	380		2,671	305
	Subtotal	17,530	4,999	1,704	7	24,240	1,238
	Grand Total	19,542	4,999	3,111	7	27,659	2,211

Assaults Made on Offic	cers		ting	Dang.	Fists,		er Alone	ssist	ssign.	ssign.	ne	ist.	
	Total by Weapon	Firearm	Knife/Cutting Instrument	Other Da Weapon	Hands, Fi Feet	2 Officer Vehicle	1 Officer Vehicle Al	2 Officer Vehicle As	Spec. Assig	Spec. Assi Assist	Other Alone	Other Assist.	Assaults Cleared
Disturbance Calls	101	0	1	1	99	40	33	22	0	3	1	2	82
Burglaries	13	1	0	0	12	3	3	7	0	0	0	0	11
Robberies	3	0	0	0	3	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Att. Other Arrest	73	0	0	0	73	19	11	29	4	4	3	3	69
Civil Disorder	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Handling Prisoners	23	0	0	0	23	6	8	5	0	1	2	1	23
Suspicious Persons/Circ.	61	0	0	3	58	22	8	21	1	2	1	6	53
Ambush - No Warning	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Mentally Deranged	23	1	0	0	22	4	6	9	0	0	2	2	6
Traffic Pursuits	20	0	0	0	20	7	5	8	0	0	0	0	18
All Other	19	0	0	0	19	4	3	5	0	1	0	6	17
Total	340	2	1	4	333	107	78	107	5	11	10	22	283
With Inquiry	101	0	0	1	100	30	17	38	0	3	4	9	
Without Injury	239	2	1	3	233	77	61	69	5	8	6	13	

Office of Professional Accountability (OPA) & Investigations Section

Seattle Police Department employees provide visible, direct public safety services to thousands of people each day. It is inevitable that some citizens will have questions, concerns, or complaints about the Department, police procedure, or the conduct of individual employees. The Department's Office of Professional Accountability, led by a civilian director, conducts professional and objective complaint investigations.

2002 saw a slight decrease of 4% over the reported complaint activity of 2001. A total of 196 cases were assigned for investigation, a decrease of 14% from 2001. Of the 2002 cases closed to date (159), 11% included a "sustained" finding, meaning that the allegation of misconduct was supported by the evidence.

Employee Discipline

In 2002, 30 employees were disciplined as a result of cases either initiated or concluded during that calendar year.

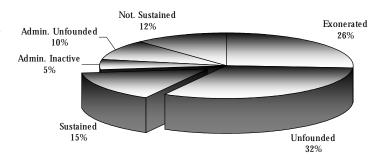
Supervisory referrals increased from 33 to 97, reflecting a significant increase. Supervisory referrals (SRs) are complaints of minor misconduct, e.g., service quality, tactics, demeanor, or adherence to policy that are appropriate for resolution by the supervisor of the named employee. SRs do not result in discipline, but if necessary employees may be provided guidance or training. By emphasizing that all employees share the responsibility to attempt to resolve complaints or concerns, this increase is one component of an effort to promote a culture of accountability at all levels of the Department.

Complaints by Classification 5 Year Review

Complaint

Classification	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
IIS investigations	136	145	183	191	158
Line Investigations	41	41	32	36	38
Supervisory	100	26	22	33	97
Total Complaints	277	212	237	260	293

Dispositions of Allegations In Completed Investigations (As of June 2003, N=304 allegations in 159 cases)



The OPA as directed by ordinance, has maintained an active outreach function. This year, the OPA is focusing on youth by providing information about the Office, the department, and police procedures to middle and secondary schools, and by serving as the command staff liaison to the newly formed Youth Advisory Council.

Trust and confidence of the public in its police department is critical to effective law enforcement. Public confidence is enhanced when the Department's accountability efforts are open and transparent. To that end, the OPA provides a monthly report to the Mayor's Office on commendations received and complaints closed each month by the OPA. This information is available on the City website:

www.cityofseattle.net/mayor/issues/OPA.htm

As practical experience and research into "best practices" continues, the OPA led system innovations. We continue to refine the data collection process allowing better review and comparative analysis. The OPA also reviewed the process used to evaluate multiple complaints against individual officers and instituted improvements to that process to ensure prompt identification and supervisory intervention. Finally, the OPA reported on the analysis of 2002 information from its database on allegations of biased policing and the status of the Department's Response to concerns about biased policing. The Report is available at: www.cityofseattle.net/police/OPA.

2002 Budget Expenditures

SUPPL

Personnel Services	Other Charges	Capita Outla		% of Dept
	Charges	Outiu	,	F -
062 070				
	150,000	0	1 100 000	0.700
·	156,320	0	1,120,299	0.70%
609,172	249,148	0	858,320	0.54%
				5.15%
				0.709
	\$6,758,290	\$0	\$11,304,592	7.10%
	•			1.389
				1.58%
				2.01%
				0.40%
256,617	6,406	0	263,023	0.17%
0	26,569	0	26,569	0.02%
	\$1,107,771	\$0	\$8,832,304	5.55%
2				
3,141,858	60,770	0	3,202,628	1.99%
330,295	1,214	0	331,509	0.21%
15,885,225	1,259,380	57,871	17,202,476	10.81%
15,209,309	1,205,597	0	16,414,906	10.31%
15,550,358	1,388,599	0	16,938,957	10.64%
11,574,985	1,090,948	0	12,665,933	7.96%
54,013	38,245	0	92,258	0.06%
0	18,109	0	18,109	0.01%
8,946,648	1,360,138	0	10,306,785	6.48%
7,158,152	789,451	0	7,947,603	4.99%
\$77,850,844	\$7,212,451	\$57,871	\$85,121,165	53.45%
SS				
5,140,175	90,948	0	5,231,123	3.29%
727,977	281,476	0	1,009,453	0.63%
\$5,868,152	\$372,424	\$0	\$6,240,576	3.92%
IS				
298,547	54,012	0	352,559	0.22%
874,749	72,289	0	947,038	0.59%
542,978	14,737	0	557,716	0.35%
5,863,647	258,892	0	6,122,539	3.85%
	392,101	0	8,625,041	5.42%
	67,808	0		2.14%
4,503,375		0	5,038,579	3.17%
206,074		15,118		0.23%
72,420				0.11%
				16.08%
1 0,000,101	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		, 2,2 . , , , , ,	
273.886	19.440	0	293.325	0.18%
				6.05%
				2.60%
				5.04%
				13.88%
				100%
				10070
	0 \$7,724,533 2 3,141,858 330,295 15,885,225 15,209,309 15,550,358 11,574,985 54,013 0 8,946,648 7,158,152 \$77,850,844 6S 5,140,175 727,977 \$5,868,152 US 298,547 874,749 542,978 5,863,647 8,232,940 3,338,904 4,503,375 206,074 72,420 \$23,933,634 273,886 7,276,337 2,004,480 7,438,703 \$16,993,405	1,081,282 39,429 \$4,546,302 \$6,758,290 SUPPORT 1,981,380 209,716 2,054,205 464,756 2,847,513 356,302 584,816 44,024 256,617 6,406 0 26,569 \$7,724,533 \$1,107,771 2 3,141,858 60,770 330,295 1,214 15,885,225 1,259,380 15,209,309 1,205,597 15,550,358 1,388,599 11,574,985 1,090,948 54,013 38,245 0 18,109 8,946,648 1,360,138 7,158,152 789,451 \$77,850,844 \$7,212,451 SS 5,140,175 90,948 727,977 281,476 \$5,868,152 \$372,424 SS 298,547 54,012 874,749 72,289 542,978 14,737 5,863,647 258,892 8,232,940 392,101 3,338,904 67,808 4,503,375 535,205 206,074 145,745 72,420 91,033 \$23,933,634 \$1,631,822 273,886 19,440 7,276,337 2,356,559 2,004,480 7,276,337 2,356,559 2,004,480 1,831,713 7,438,703 \$85,530 \$16,993,405 \$4,793,242 \$136,916,869 \$21,876,000	1,081,282 39,429 0 \$4,546,302 \$6,758,290 \$0 SUPPORT 1,981,380 209,716 0 2,054,205 464,756 0 2,847,513 356,302 0 584,816 44,024 0 256,617 6,406 0 0 26,569 0 \$7,724,533 \$1,107,771 \$0 2. 3,141,858 60,770 0 330,295 1,214 0 15,885,225 1,259,380 57,871 15,209,309 1,205,597 0 15,550,358 1,388,599 0 11,574,985 1,090,948 0 54,013 38,245 0 0 18,109 0 8,946,648 1,360,138 0 7,158,152 789,451 0 \$77,850,844 \$7,212,451 \$57,871 SS 5,140,175 90,948 0 727,977 281,476 0 \$5,868,152 \$372,424 \$0 18 298,547 54,012 0 874,749 72,289 0 542,978 14,737 0 \$5,863,647 258,892 0 8,232,940 392,101 0 3,338,904 67,808 0 4,503,375 535,205 0 206,074 145,745 15,118 72,420 91,033 7,800 \$23,933,634 \$1,631,822 \$22,918	1,081,282 39,429 0 1,120,712 \$4,546,302 \$6,758,290 \$0 \$11,304,592 SUPPORT 1,981,380 209,716 0 2,191,096 2,054,205 464,756 0 2,518,961 2,847,513 356,302 0 3,203,815 584,816 44,024 0 628,841 256,617 6,406 0 263,023 0 26,569 0 26,569 \$7,724,533 \$1,107,771 \$0 \$8,832,304 \$? \$30,295 1,214 0 331,509 15,885,225 1,259,380 57,871 17,202,476 15,209,309 1,205,597 0 16,414,906 15,550,358 1,388,599 0 16,938,957 11,574,985 1,090,948 0 12,665,933 54,013 38,245 0 92,258 0 18,109 0 18,109 8,946,648 1,360,138 0 10,306,785 7,158,152 789,451 0 7,947,603 \$77,850,844 \$7,212,451 \$57,871 \$85,121,165 \$\$\$\$298,547 54,012 0 352,559 \$874,749 72,289 0 947,038 542,978 14,737 0 557,716 5,863,647 258,892 0 6,122,539 8,232,940 392,101 0 8,625,041 3,338,904 67,808 0 3,406,712 4,503,375 535,205 0 5,038,579 206,074 145,745 15,118 366,937 72,420 91,033 7,800 171,253 \$23,933,634 \$1,631,822 \$22,918 \$25,588,374 \$7,276,337 2,356,559 0 9,632,896 2,004,480 1,831,713 300,535 \$122,087,182 \$136,916,869 \$21,876,000 \$381,323 \$159,174,193

Budget Footnotes: 2002 Grant Funding

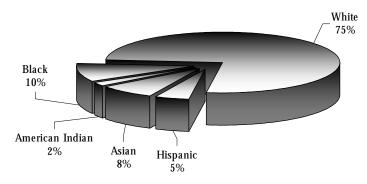
All data per City Budget &	
Expenditure Report dated April 13, 2003	
2. Additional appropriations in 2002	
21st Century Solutions	\$5,000.00
Budget Lapse for Sound Transit	40,000
Supplement #3	(\$4,975.33)
Bulletproof Vest Program	\$3,628.51
COPSMinority Engagement Grant	\$200,000,00
Early Intervention Grant	\$125,000.00
Internet Crime Against Children Grant	\$200,000.00
Juvenile Accountability Block Grant	\$195,375.00
Law Justice & Safety Project Director	\$110,000.00
LLEBG Yr 5 Interest Earnings	\$66,014.08
LLEBG Yr 7	\$256,502.00
Mid-Year Supplemental	\$80,000.00
Rapid Intervention Training Grant	\$67,280.00
SHA Grant	\$289,661.00
South Downtown Foundation Contract	\$325,000.00
State Drug Forfeiture Fund	
Appropriation 2002	\$478,780.00
Todd Shipyard Contract	\$422,000.00
Traffic Control for SR519 Construction	\$13,712.00
Video Camera Project	\$105,000.00
Violence Against Women Video Projec	\$4,000.00
Washington Traffic Safety Comm	
- Investigations Tools	\$22,080.00
Washington Traffic Safety Comm	
- Radar Units	\$4,000.00
Washington Traffic Safety Comm	
-Seatbelt Emphasis	\$5,000.00
Weed & Seed Central	\$137,500.00
Weed & Seed Southeast Seattle	\$137,500.00
Total	\$3,248,057.26
Encumbrance carried over from 2001	\$496,336.29
Grants, Capital, and Interfund	
Carryovers from 2001	\$1,934,486.43
Grand Total	\$5,678,879.98

2002 Personnel Strength

Total Personnel Strength

GI . 0 05 1.	
Chief of Police	1
Deputy Chief	2
Assistant Chief	6
Captain	14
Lieutenant	42
Sergeant	148
Detective	212
Officer	841
Sworn Total	1,266
Civilians	606.71
Department Total	1,872.71
Student Officers	44

SPD Sworn Personnel Racial/Ethnic Composition based on 2002 Department Data



Citywide Racial/Ethnic Composition based on Seattle 2000 Census Data White 71% American Indian 1% Asian 14% Hispanic 5%

2002 Retirements

Burt, Owen	Police Officer	1/15/2002
Boatman, John D.	Police Officer	1/16/2002
Sundberg, Scott	Police Officer	1/23/2002
Jensen, Arvid H.	Police Officer	2/14/2002
Teodoro Geronimo	Latent Print Examiner	2/1/2003
Corbett, Joseph B.	Police Officer	3/16/2002
Guich, John A.	Sergeant	3/26/2002
Tallman, Dale F.	Police Officer	3/28/2002
Muse, John M.	Police Officer	3/31/2002
Sally Cruse	Sr. Warrant Officer	4/1/2002
Carolyn Creighton	Admin. Spec. I	4/2/2002
Roberta Provence	P.E.O.	4/5/2002
Vegas, Robert G.	Police Officer	4/23/2002
Julia Monet	P.E.O.	5/1/2002
Gillespie, James R.	Police Officer	5/21/2002
Clyde Roberts	Sr. Photographer	6/3/2002
Brooks, Ivory	Police Officer	7/2/2002
Wallace, Hugh P.	Police Officer	7/31/2002
Nelson, John N.	Police Officer	8/16/2002
Giboney, Thomas E.	Police Officer	8/31/2002
Hordan, Richard R	Police Officer	9/6/2002
Getchman, Geoffrey H.	Lieutenant	9/24/2002
Moffat, William	Captain	10/21/2002
Dolan, William	Police Officer	11/5/2002
McClure, Charles	Sergeant	12/24/2002
Moore, Jon E.	Police Officer	12/27/2002

Neighbornood-Based Policing

CITY DATA

"Seattle" is not a singular place.

Rather, Seattle is the name that

collects the many and varied neighborhoods that make up the real soul of the city. Rather than outlining distinct boundaries, the names of each of these distinct neighborhoods define feelings, styles, and attitudes.

Neighborhood-based policing picks up on this character of the city by focusing resources and deploying police personnel at the neighborhood level. This is hardly a new idea. The concept of providing officers with a defined area of responsibility allows them to get to know the community members on their beat and to join with them in making the community safe. It is a natural extention of police Involved citizens work. and proactive police officers lead to partnerships that can directly improve the safety of a

community. After all, who better understands the individual personality of a community than the citizens who live there? Who better to guard their public safety than the officers who patrol the same streets everyday?

Second only to the officers on the streets, the person who understands the public safety issues of a neighborhood best is the Captain who commands each Precinct. They have always played a critical role, but in 2002 these

Captains were given a significant

increase in responsibility to become acting "chiefs of police" for their respective areas.

This change came about as part of a larger shift in the Department's priorities toward decentralizating resources in the neighbor-

hoods.

This decision was partially driven by the necessity to streamline and prioritize Department services. Also, tough regional economic conditions had left the City of Seattle facing a nearly \$60 million budget gap that required a close review of all Department services. However, the decision to focus on neighborhood based policing ultimately made by considering the current public safety needs in Seattle first. Mayor Nickels

clearly stated that he viewed public safety as the most important basic service that a city can provide, but also believed that the budget situation gave each Department a chance to look closely at its operations and structure. The Department took this opportunity for self examination, and concluded that moving toward a neighborhood-based policing model not only ensured effective public safety but also enhanced it. Under this approach, the most critical resources were retained, and decentralized out to each precinct.

Mayor-Council Type of Government Incorporation as Town of Seattle January 14, 1865 Incorporation as City of Seattle December 2, 1869 City of Seattle Charter Re-enacted February 4, 1886 Official Organization of SPD June 2, 1886 570,800 Population of Seattle Population of King County 1,774,300 6,041,700 Population of Washington State 143 Area of Seattle (square miles) Land 84 Water 59 Parks (acres) 4,811 Area of North Precinct (square miles) 32.04 Area of South Precinct (square miles) 31.87 Area of East Precinct (square miles) 8.45 Area of West Precinct (square miles 11.59 Area of King County (square miles) 2,131 Area of Washington State (square miles) 68,192 1,654 Total Street System in Seattle (miles) 47 39'N, 122 17"W Location of Seattle 0 to 500 feet Elevation of Seattle

"This model substantially increases resources at the precinct level", Chief Kerlikowske explained, "This is a proven approach that focuses on basic, essential public safety services and moves responsibility closer to the people being served."

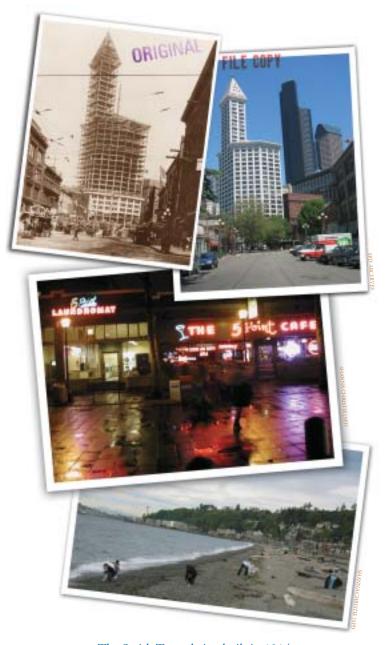
Another key component of the neighborhood-based policing model is the redeployment of sworn personnel. Sergeants have been appointed to head each precinct's Community Police Teams and to act as coordinators for resolutions of long term neighborhood problems. Burglary/Theft Detectives were also reassigned to report directly to precincts, enabling them to have a closer link to the communities where they investigate crimes.

This has been welcome news for the Precinct Captains, who have felt pressured between increasing expectations and dwindling resources. They appreciate receiving these additional resources in spite of the current budget climate.

Mayor Nickels has also directed other city resources, such as Parks and Recreation, and the Department of Neighborhoods to aid the Police Department in expanding its community partnerships. "Public safety is a partnership with the people of Seattle," stated Mayor Nickels, "That's why this budget shifts resources to neighborhood-based police services."

One thing that does define Seattle universally across all neighborhoods is the active engagement and participation of community members. Every Precinct Captain remarked on this, stating that the community groups working with and advising the precincts were very active, and a big help.

For this "city of neighborhoods", restructuring the Police Department to respond directly to the needs of individual areas benefits people in Seattle at the most direct level possible, right on the street where you live.



(top) The Smith Tower being built in 1914 and the same scene today.

(middle) A rainy night downtown at Cedar and 4th.

(bottom) With a view of both the Olympic Mountains and the city skyline, Alki Beach in West Seattle is a popular place to collect shells, take walks, exercise, or relax with a basket of fish and chips.



(top) West Precinct Captain Mike Sanford.

(middle) A dragon wraps itself around a electrical pole in the International District.

(bottom) Bike Ofcs. Don Leslie and Roger Ishumitsu patrol Hing Hay Park.

"As a 12 year old, my father, who was a Sergeant with the Seattle Police, took me downtown and showed me where all of the open air drug markets were. Thirty years later, the drug markets are in the exact same areas. I want to work with officers in this precinct until these drug markets are closed once and for all"

-Captain Mike Sanford, West Precinct

Encompassing the entire downtown core, SODO district, and the residential areas of Belltown, Queen Anne, and Magnolia, the West Precinct is a unique combination of businesses, entertainment venues, public service providers, shelters, and high-rent urban living. For police officers, the West Precinct is an interesting area to work, but one that comes with a host of complex challenges.

One of the biggest challenges is crowd control. Westlake Center, for many, represents the very center of the city and is the focal point of celebrations and demonstrations alike. Pioneer Square, Seattle Center and the Safeco and Seahawks Stadiums are part of the West Precinct, hosting numerous sporting and entertainment events throughout the year. The high-profile events of the WTO protests in 1999, and Mardi Gras in 2001 have led to increased crowd control training for SPD personnel. Lessons learned from the protests have been incorporated into the incident command structure for large-scale events. The results of this increased training were evident in 2002, when Mardi Gras went smoothly, and N-30, which marks the anniversary of WTO, occurred without serious problems. More important are the events that don't make the press. In 2002, the West Precinct provided crowd control for over 100 demonstrations that were handled so well that few people ever knew of them.

Another challenge to the downtown area is the open air drug markets in three key corridors, Yesler, Pike/Pine, and Pioneer Square. It is an on-going problem that requires continuing cleanup, otherwise the problem will only be displaced to other areas downtown. Closing these drug markets is one of the top priorites for Capt. Sanford, and in 2002 his commitment led him to almost double the number of bike patrol officers, creating three separate bike squads to work each corridor. Bike patrols are one of the best ways to combat street drug crime because of their ability to quietly descend on drug dealers in the act which leads to more arrests and convictions. Already, the Yesler Corridor has shown marked improvement, and the remaining two areas are being actively worked. "Unfortunately, we are trying to

Vital Statistics: West Precinct Patrol Beat and Sector

	Violent Total	Prop Total	Total Part I Offenses	911 Calls Dispatched	On-View Events
D1	59	1,291	1,350	6,115	5,260
D2	47	836	883	5,188	2,391
D3	72	738	810	5,195	2,326
Sector					
Total	178	2,865	3,043	16,498	9,977
K1	136	817	953	7,422	7,721
K2	109	1,026	1,135	5,457	3,515
К3	116	846	962	5,360	3,431
Sector					
Total	361	2,689	3,050	18,239	14,667
M1	85	858	943	4,894	3,793
M2	79	964	1,043	5,597	2,273
М3	144	919	1,063	7,680	4,743
M4	61	736	797	3,380	1,636
Sector					
Total	369	3,477	3,846	21,551	12,445
Q1	13	363	376	2,696	2,559
Q2	19	224	243	2,161	1,919
Q3	15	539	554	3,129	2,613
Q4	52	1,082	1,134	6,331	1,372
Sector					
Total	99	2,208	2,307	14,317	8,463
West					
Total	1,007	11,239	12,246	70,605	45,552

West Precinct
810 Virginia
Seattle, WA 98101
(206) 684-8917

Seattle Police Headquarters
610 5th Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104

do more with fewer resources right now," remarked Capt. Sanford, "but as a whole we are moving in the right direction. We have good people doing good work. If we can make these three corridors feel safe it will bring all of downtown together, and Seattle will feel like no other city."

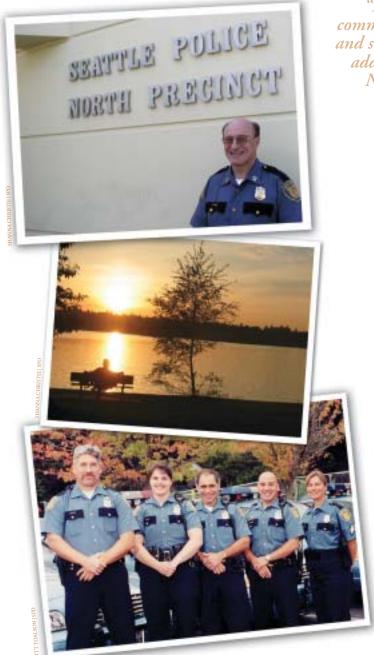
In addition to dedicated officers, the West Precinct has another important thing going for it: community involvement. Capt. Sanford describes community members in the West Precinct as "... smart and sophisticated. They understand both our resource and legal limitations and they are very educated about the high crime areas and creative about working with the Department." The West Precinct is unique for having both residential and business Precinct Advisory Councils, and both are very active. In 2002, the Business Advisory Council brought together representatives from private security firms that guard secure parking garages. Communication among these competing firms showed recent auto break-ins were part of a larger trend around the city. In response, the Metropolitan Improvement District (MID) decided to create a system to make information and suspect photographs available to security personnel regardless of the firm they worked for. The MID has also shown support for the department by assisting in key equipment purchases. Active community members, a good working relationship between businesses and the precinct, and support from outside groups have all directly contributed to the successes of the West Precinct.



patrol Pike Street between 1st and 2nd avenue.

(bottom) Bike Ofcs. Mark Grinstead and Dave Blackmer make an arrest in Pioneer Square.

SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT, VOIT PROCEDURE.



(top) North Precinct Captain Dan Oliver.

(middle) Sunset at Greenlake park.

(bottom: 1-r) Ofcs. Dave Clement, Dori Davis, Ron Traverso, Oscar Gonzales and Sgt. Sara Springer are members of the North Emphasis Team, responsible for multiple arrests for narcotics trafficking and felony warrants.

"Having officers visibly walking beats in a community adds to the overall perception of safety and stability in a neighborhood. I am working on adding more of these patrols to all areas in the Northend that have a combined density of residents and businesses, such as Fremont, Greenwood and Ballard."

~Captain Dan Oliver North Precinct

North Precinct Captain Dan Oliver marks off Precinct successes by calendar years. 2001 was the year that the Aurora Avenue prostitution problem could finally be considered "cleaned up." Motels catering to prositution have gone out of business. The improvements to Aurora are still a priority and the Seattle Police have joined with other agencies to maintain the Aurora corridor from Shoreline to Everett. In 2002 and 2003, the major focus of the North Precinct is "The Ave" in the University District.

The North Precinct is the largest Precinct in terms of population and square miles, and is mainly a mixture of residential houses and apartments centered around neighborhood business districts. The North Precinct is also home to the University of Washington, the largest University in the state. Over 37,000 students at the University are also the primary customer base for the Ave, a business district approximately 5 blocks long. Once thriving, The Ave in the last ten years has seen serious increases in narcotics activity and violent crime. It also supports a significant homeless youth population. These and other factors contributed to the closure or relocation of many businesses, causing The Ave to look like a ghost town.

Captain Oliver knows The Ave needs help, and he is encouraged about the Mayor Nickels program to revitalize the area, "The Mayor showed lots of insight on this. His idea is to revitalize the University District by creating a coalition with area businesses, committing to physical improvements and to raising money to provide additional officer services in this area." The North Precinct had already begun to address some of the problems on the Ave and welcomed the more unified effort. One of the most notable efforts made by the patrol officers was to

Vital Statistics:

	_		_			
	Violent Total	Prop Total	Total Part Offenses	911 Calls Dispatched	On-View Events	100 Se
L1	61	931	992	4,843	2,286	
L2	66	821	887	5,556	1,889	
L3	33	1,050	1,083	4,460	1,869	
L4	54	909	963	5,506	1,882	
Sector						
Total	214	3,711	3,925	20,365	7,926	15
N1	49	700	749	4,786	2,639	1
N2	60	522	582	3,858	2,025	
N3	60	484	544	3,713	1,747	1,5
N4	99	968	1,067	7,887	2,716	- D
Sector						0
Total	268	2,674	2,942	20,244	9,127	1
B1	22	453	475	3,344	2,493	2
B2	18	497	515	3,374	1,883	
B3	48	665	713	5,263	1,692	1
B4	36	392	428	3,287	1,411	1
B5	28	632	660	4,341	1,128	
Sector						
Total	152	2,639	2,791	19,609	8,607	
U1	35	779	814	4,181	2,405	
U2	42	631	673	4,515	2,011	
U3	19	543	562	3,993	1,486	
U4	32	996	1,028	5,656	1,849	
U5	137	1,308	1,445	8,675	4,682	
Sector						
Total	265	4,257	4,522	27,020	12,433	

Sector
North Precinct
10049 College Way N.
Seattle, WA 98133
(206) 684-0850

MAP SMATTLE PUBLIC UTILITIES GIS

get on a first name basis with many of the street youth. "They don't necessarily like us," admits Oliver, "but at least they trust us enough to tell us what is going on." This was vital during a 2002 homicide situation in an apartment complex. Det. Rob Brown used his contacts among the street youth to learn within an hour who the suspect was.

In the case of gang activity, direct lines of communication with these groups is not an option, so Detectives have learned how to read gang indicators. This knowledge was put to real use in 2002 when two Detectives, Sjon Stevens and Nick Bowns, were able to eliminate the activities of a notorious gang responsible for drive-by shootings and arsons in the Crown Hill area.

Also in 2002, the Precinct gained a dedicated prosecutor from the City Attorney's office who splits his time between the North and East Precincts. This has greatly improved the ease with which the Precinct can communicate with the City Attorney's Office about legal issues and allows the prosecutor to get familiar with the Precinct's community.



(top) Officers assigned to The Ave join Mayor Nickels on a walk around the community during the first stages of construction.

(bottom) The Ave circa 1911.

SEATTLE POLICE DEPARTMENT SOUTH PECINCT



(top) South Precinct Captain Tom Byers.

(middle) The New Holly redevelopment project is located directly across Myrtle Ave from the South Precinct. Opened in 1999, this project took traditional public housing and transformed it into a neighborhood of affordable townhouses and single family homes; adding community gardens, play areas, a community center, library branch, and community college extention. The project was recognized with both National and Regional Excellence Awards.

(bottom) On August 28, 2002, a 21-year old man, high on a drug concoction called "sherm," stole an empty Metro bus and careened down MLK Jr. Way. The bus hit eight cars, injuring six persons.

"I was born and raised in South Seattle, and spent half my career at the South Precinct. When I became Captain, I requested this precinct because I know the community well, and I enjoy working here."

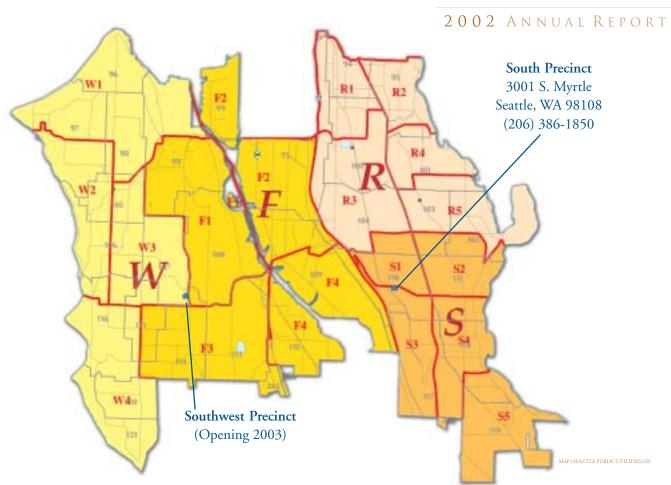
-Captain Tom Byers South Precinct

One thing is obvious upon meeting South Precinct Captain Tom Byers; he really likes where he is. He is unequivocal in his preference to work the South Precinct area, and also finds that the majority of his officers like working there too because the variety of calls keeps the work interesting.

The work is also challenging. Crime in the South Precinct has been following the general trend of crime in Seattle, decreasing significantly in the last ten years from 14,860 total offenses in 1993 to 11,119 total offenses in 2002. Still, the South Precinct has for many years had some chronic high-crime areas where concerns remain. Captain Byers' main goal is to target violent crimes, street narcotics and gang activities. "CPT [Community Police Team] Officers are our first line of defense on this," said Capt. Byers, "and we are taking these teams in a new direction, by really triaging the incoming complaints and responding to the highest priority." CPTs are officers that work in one community, getting to know the area, and earning the trust of the local residents. This mutual trust fosters discussions about crime incidents and growing concerns, hopefully catching them before they become crime trends.

Budget reductions, decentralization, and emergency preparedness priorities have changed the deployment of resources in the Department. "Our biggest challenge is to work smarter with fewer resources," says Capt. Byers. This means having all resources follow components of the CPT model, and increasing the emphasis on foot and bike patrols. The precinct has also partnered with various neighborhood groups to handle some common nuisance issues, so that the police can prioritize the problems that directly impact public safety. Roll calls have become a more structured, to give the officers all of the information they need for the day and to provide better training on policies and procedures.

The biggest success story of the South Precinct, however, is the community involvement and support. Capt. Byers describes the community leaders in the South Precinct as "on board." This is quite a literal description, as these leaders regularly do ride along with officers to point out crime hot spots and community



concerns. A shared priority between community leaders and SPD is outreach to youth that loiter in high-crime areas, and their combined efforts focus on intervention and interdiction. South Precinct citizens are also very active and vocal in their involvement with the Precinct Advisory Council and other community groups. This has led to direct impact on crime in certain neighborhoods.

The South Precinct is a largely residential community that encompasses all of Southeast and Southwest Seattle, and is divided in half by the I-5 Freeway. Officers, based at the South Precinct in the Southeast, have only two bridges to get to the Southwest part of the precinct. One of the immediate changes in the future of the South Precinct is the addition of the new Southwest Precinct on Delridge Avenue in West Seattle, due to open in early 2003. This will create two precincts; the Southwest Precinct, which includes the Frank and William Sectors, and the Southwest Precinct which includes the Robert and Sam Sectors. This separation will ease some of the physical congestion at the South Precinct stationhouse, which was built in the early 1980's and is currently well over capacity. This change will also narrow the focus of the responsibilities of the South Precinct, allowing the proactive, community-based police work that is currently being done to be directly enhanced.

Vital Statistics: South Precinct Patrol Beat and Sector

	Violent Total	Prop Total	Total Part I Offenses	911 Calls Dispatched	On-View Events
F1	63	554	617	4,464	2,404
F2	41	421	462	3,621	3,052
F3	130	1,147	1,277	7,637	2,131
F4	96	366	462	3,585	1,536
Sector					
Total	330	2,488	2,818	19,307	9,123
R1	75	660	735	4,096	2,040
R2	63	340	403	2,656	1,371
R3	93	439	532	3,752	1,443
R4	69	506	575	3,376	1,876
R5	88	604	692	4,711	1,615
Sector					
Total	388	2,549	2,937	18,591	8,345
W1	54	845	899	5,868	3,329
W 2	32	554	586	3,193	1,322
W3	148	940	1,088	6,776	2,202
W4	21	424	445	2,489	1,092
Sector					
Total	255	2,763	3,018	18,326	7,945
S1	50	359	409	2,339	2,401
S2	89	533	622	4,531	1,869
S3	22	146	168	1,889	1,615
S4	164	587	751	5,507	2,621
S5	55	341	396	3,402	1,597
Sector					
Total	380	1,966	2,346	17,668	10,103
South Total	1,353	9,766	11,119	73,892	35,516



(top) East Precinct Captain Fred Hill.

(middle) Explorer Ian Hanzelli, Ofc. Brandon James, and Explorer Tay Grey-McVey outside of a fundraising event at the Westin Hotel. Ofc. James and his partner Ofc. Ryan Long are very active in advising the East Precinct Explorers program, which is for youth interested in learning about Law Enforcement.

(bottom) Bike patrol officers talk to a citizen outside of Dick's Drive-In on Broadway.

"The East Precinct is residential, commercial, industrial, and recreational. We have old money, new money, little money, ultra-left wing politics, ultra-right wing politics, people living in high-rises and people living in houseboats . . . and everything else in between."

-Captain Fred Hill East Precinct

East Precinct Captain Fred Hill describes Seattle as an hourglass, with the East Precinct as the middle convex, "We have a lot of people funneling into a very small space. The West Precinct is crowded during the daytime, but the East Precinct is congested all the time." This is no overestimation, census tract 74, which makes up a significant portion of Capitol Hill, has 67 people per acre, making it one of the most densely populated areas in the entire city.

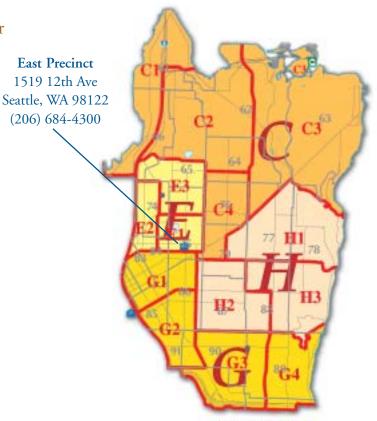
The East Precinct is centrally located and surrounded by all of the other precincts, sharing some commonalities with each of them. Like the North and South Precincts, the East Precinct is predominantly residential. As the smallest precinct geographically, it has far less space than the others, and consequently it has much high-density urban housing. Like the West Precinct, it has thriving retail areas and job centers and is a central location for numerous major hospitals, including the only Trauma I care facility in a 4 state region. It also has many crowd control challenges, as many of the public demonstrations that the West Precinct handles downtown actually begin in the East Precinct.

The East Precinct also serves the largest number of Seattle schools in the smallest physical area. This creates an unusual police workload. In only 8.45 square miles it serves fifteen Seattle Public Schools, and many private prep schools. Seattle University, Cornish College of the Arts, and Seattle Central Community College are also within a few blocks of each other. The University of Washington, in the North Precinct, also impacts East as the precinct boundaries meet at the Montlake Cut. Captain Hill sees the large and diverse student community as a primary constituency of the Precinct. The Precinct provides School Resource Officers to work actively with the schools. These officer teams are assigned to work full-time in schools to identify at-

2002 ANNUAL REPORT

Vital Statistics: East Precinct Patrol Beat and Sector

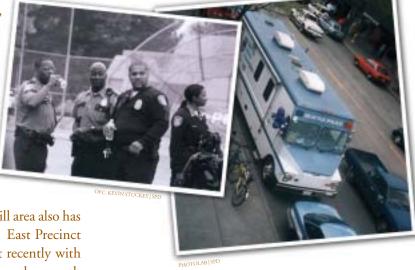
	Violent Total	Prop Total	Total Part I Offenses	911 Calls Dispatched	On-View Events
C1	6	641	647	2,857	2,664
C2	13	442	455	2,854	1,607
C3	12	396	408	2,705	2,139
C4	64	580	644	4,022	2,003
Sector					
Total	95	2,059	2,154	12,438	8,413
E1	102	595	697	4,818	3,413
E2	77	615	692	5,629	3,958
E3	48	806	854	5,779	1,848
Sector					
Total	227	2,016	2,243	16,226	9,219
G1	89	1,209	1,298	7,165	2,277
G2	115	754	869	5,999	2,512
G3	82	626	708	4,275	1,638
G4	26	222	248	1,916	1,025
Sector					
Total	312	2,811	3,123	19,355	7,452
H1	45	355	400	3,227	2,072
H2	68	603	671	4,810	2,622
Н3	46	289	335	2,687	1,292
Sector					
Total	159	1,247	1,406	10,724	5,986
East					
Total	793	8,133	8,926	58,743	31,070



risk youth and to provide constructive outreach, instructional activities, and mentoring. This is an example of neighborhood-based policing at the individual school level, where officers get to know the students and the issues at a school so well that often they can avert problems before they start. Currently, there are far more schools than available School Resource Officers. One of Capt. Hill's goals for the future is to try to provide more officers to work directly with schools.

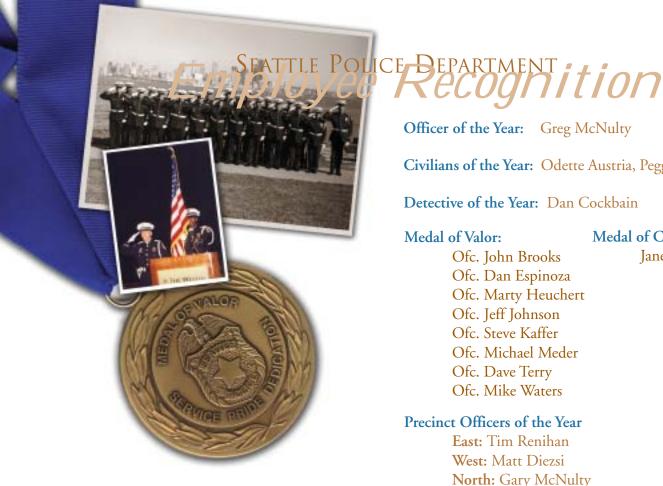
Like The Ave in the North Precinct, the Capitol Hill area also has a significant population of transient street youth. East Precinct officers have reached out to this population, most recently with the "Donut Dialogues," a program that allows homeless youth and police officers to speak frankly to one another about problems and concerns.

By far, the most obvious challenge in the East Precinct, as anyone who has ever visited or lived there knows, is the problem of parking. Neighborhood congestion is worsened by the presence of disabled and junk vehicles and disregard of parking regulations. Capt. Hill has focused the precinct on quicker removal of these disabled vehicles and increased emphasis on parking enforcement.



(top) East Precinct Ofcs. James Jackson, Shelton Robinson, Bennie Radford, and Denise 'Cookie' Bouldin at the 2002 Central Area Community Festival.

(bottom) The Seattle Police Department has two mobile precincts that can be parked at the site of festivals or areas that need special emphasis.



Community Awards:

Jefferson Award:

Sgt. Lis Eddy

The Jefferson Awards have been sponsored for 25 years by the Seattle Post-Intelligencer to recognize 6 people in Washington State for their contributions to community service. Sgt. Lisbeth Eddy was one of the winners selected in 2002 for her work with the Crisis Intervention Team and educating SPD employees how to respond to people with mental illness.

Red Cross Heroes Awards:

Ofc. Andy Depola, Sgt. Don Smith, Sgt. Bob Robbin, Steve Knechtel (Lt. ret.)

Retired SPD Lieutenant Steve Knechtel and his son Steve Jr. were fishing on Lake Washington when they noticed another boat sinking, throwing its three passengers in the water. They made their way to the boat and were able to rescue a ten year old boy, but the two other men were still struggling in the water. At that point, Sgt. Don Smith, Ofcs. Bob Robbin and Andy Depola, and SFD firefighter Jim Batdorf arrived in their boat to provide assistance. One man was pulled to safety, but the other remained trapped. Steve Knechtel Jr. dove in and untangled him from a downrigger cable. All three passengers were rescued and all six rescuers were recognized as 2002 Red Cross Heroes.

Officer of the Year: Greg McNulty

Civilians of the Year: Odette Austria, Peggy Garcia

Detective of the Year: Dan Cockbain

Medal of Valor:

Ofc. John Brooks

Ofc. Dan Espinoza

Ofc. Marty Heuchert

Ofc. Jeff Johnson

Ofc. Steve Kaffer

Ofc. Michael Meder

Ofc. Dave Terry

Ofc. Mike Waters

Precinct Officers of the Year

East: Tim Renihan West: Matt Diezsi North: Gary McNulty South: Shawn Karr

Chief's Awards:

Det. Shannon Anderson

Lt. Landy Black

Lt. Steve Brown Shanna Christie

Renee Cunningham

Det. Elizabeth Ellis

Peggy Garcia

Cesar Hidalgo-Landeros

Myla Hite

Det. Christie Lynn-Bonner

Karim Miller

Diane Miller

Amy Pich

Ofc. Craig Price

Lt. Dick Reed

Kim Vradenburg

Ofc. Tim Wear

Cathy Wenderoth

SPOG Awards:

Officers of the Month

Ofc. Daniel Espinoza -FEB

Ofc. Michael Waters -FEB

Ofc. Luke Winterer -MAR

Ofc. Melvin Brathwaite -APRIL

Medal of Courage:

Jane Hell

Det. Timothy Liston -APRIL

Det. Mike LeBlanc -APRIL

Det. Edward Chan -APRIL

Ofc. Adrian Diaz -MAY

Sgt. Doug Vandergiessen -JULY

Ofc. Ed Brilliante -AUG

Ofc. Douglas Carlson -SEPT

Sgt. Ashley Price -NOV

Sgt. Robert Benson - NOV

Ofc. Chris Garrett -NOV

Ofc. P.J. Fox -NOV

Ofc. Tom Mooney -NOV

Ofc. Richard Zurcher -NOV

Ofc. Mike Lanz -NOV

Ofc. Sam DeJesus -NOV

Ofc. Rik Hall -NOV

Ofc. Simon Edison -DEC

Ofc. Jason Diamond -DEC

Ofc. Ben Hughey -DEC

Officers of the Year

Ofc. Wes Buxton

Ofc. Richard Sprecher

Inspirational Award:

Ofc. John Abraham Sunny Harkinson Det. Len Carver Det. Jennifer McLean

Innovation Award:

Shanna Christie

FORG Project Team

Sgt. Lis Eddy Ofc. Jeff Geoghagan Lt. Paul McDonagh Ofc. Chris Myers Ofc. Clay Stockwell Mimi Walsh Ofc. Steve Ward Cathy Wenderoth

Wireless Project Team

Odette Austria
Toby Baden
Peggy Garcia
Ofc. Ron Haviland
Ofc. Randy Kyburz
Det. Kolette Monner
Det. Aaron Reynolds
Paul Schlosser

Parking Enforcement's Field Training Unit

Neil Asuncion
Ofc. Butch Cason
Andrea Kurosu
Ofc. Virgil McDonald
Matt Miller
Cord Spadaro

Community Ambassador Award:

Mark Howard

Mounted Patrol Unit

Tawnya Lord Ofc. J.D. Martin Ofc. Steve Mathisen Ofc. Paul Stimmel Ofc. Mark Wubbena

Excellence Award:

Ofc. P.J. Fox Karim Miller

Advanced Training Unit and Range Staff

Ofc. Mike Ferry
Ofc. Jeff Geoghagan
Ofc. Rick Hinz
Ofc. Sean Jenkins
Ofc. James Kim
Ofc. Danny Kirchmeier
Ofc. Patrick Kuehn
Ofc. Chris Myers
Ofc. P.B. Nicholls
Ofc. Tony Porter
Ofc. Ken Saucier

Sgt. Grant Tietje Ofc. A.C. Torrescano

Sgt. Pete Verharr Ofc. Curt Wilson Ofc. Will Witt

Sgt. Mark Worstman

Outstanding Public Service Award:

Ofc. Patrick Chang Ofc. Brandon James Ofc. Ryan Long

North Emphasis Team

Ofc. Dave Clement Ofc. Dori Davis Ofc. Oscar Gonzalez Ofc. Ron Traverso Sgt. Sara Springer

Amber Alert Project Team

Karen Anderson
Capt. Greg Ayco
Det. Tina Drain
Lt. Dick Hybak
Det. Nate Janes
Kay McArthur
Ofc. Deanna Nollette
Chuck Pardee/Des Moines PD

Day West ACT Team

Ofc. Carma Clark Ofc. Don Johnson Ofc. James Pitts Ofc. John Schweiger Ofc. David Toner Sgt. Ron Wilson



(top) Mayor Nickels congratulates Sgt. Lis Eddy, winner of the prestigious Jefferson Award.

(middle) The Seattle Police Officers Band, in the early 1900's.

(bottom) At the First Annual Employee Recognition Banquet, North Precinct Officer Greg McNulty was awarded as both Precinct and Department Officer of the Year.

2002 marked a sad year for the Seattle Police Department. In the first five months of the year, we lost four members of our Department who were all on active duty at the time of their deaths.

Their absence has touched many lives, and they are deeply missed.

Ofc. Jamie Babcock passed away January 1, 2002. He was hired on February 2, 1995 and worked patrol

for the North Precinct.

Sgt. John Gray passed away on February 28, 2002.

He was hired March 5, 1984 and worked:

South Precinct Patrol 84-94 South Precinct CPT 94-97 Domestic Violence Unit 97-98 Evidence Unit 98-2000 West Precinct 2000-02

Det. Gary Lindell

passed away on March 13, 2002.

He was hired March 16, 1965

and worked:

Cadet 65-68

Police Officer 68-72

Detective 76-97

Mounted 97-99

Retired from sworn service

November 1999,

Rehired as civilian Evidence

Warehouser 99-2000

Utility Laborer, 2000 - 02.

Det. Gregory Alm passed away on

May 18, 2002. He was hired August 05,

1987 and worked:

South Precinct 88-93

Narcotics 93-02

IN THE LINE OF DUTY

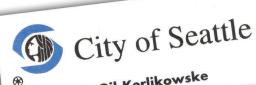
Dedicated to the memory of Seattle Police Officers who have given their lives in the performance of duty:

who have given their lives in the p	rerjormance of auty.
DAVID SIRES	October 16, 1881
JAMES WELLS	November 28, 1897
THOMAS ROBERTS	April 12, 1898
WILLIAM L. MEREDITH	June 25, 1901
E. E. BREECE	July 3, 1902
A. C. SHANNENMAN	September 4, 1903
MATHIAS RUDE	September 24, 1910
J. P. DAVIS	February 23, 1911
W. H. CUNLIFFE	June 17, 1911
H. L. HARRIS	July 4, 1911
A. K. RUCKART	December 27, 1914
L. E. KOST	December 12, 1915
J. F. WEEDIN	July 24, 1916
R. R. WILEY	July 24, 1916
EDWIN WILSON	September 24, 1919
V. L. STEVENS	January 14, 1921
NEIL McMILLAN	January 21, 1921
JAMES O'BRIEN	January 21, 1921
W. T. ANGLE	January 21, 1921
C. O. LEGATE	March 17, 1922
A. B. LUNTSFORD	January 15, 1923
A. J. COMER	July 4, 1924
R. L. LITSEY	September 25, 1924
FRED IVEY	May 10, 1928
L. F. TRACY	September 7, 1928
E. R. SHERARD	September 15, 1928
G. W. PERRY	September 21, 1930
G. W. COTTLE	September 29, 1930
H. E. WILLIAMS	August 2, 1931
R. H. AHNER	September 13, 1932
R. W. CORDES	December 31, 1932
J. S. DONLAN	May 20, 1934
O. F. WILSON	March 31, 1935
T. A. SICKLES	November 26, 1935
T. E. STEVENS	November 27, 1935
C. B. ANDERSON FRED H. HULL	September 27, 1936 November 15, 1945
W. T. RUMBEL	October 29, 1947
H. W. VOSPER	July 20, 1949
J. T. CLANCY	December 28, 1949
F. W. HARDY	March 12, 1954
J. C. BRIZENDINE	July 21, 1955
DAVID P. RICHARDS	September 1, 1967
JOHN E. BARTLETT	March 9, 1968
ROBERT R. ALLSHAW	November 11, 1968
ROBERT D. WARD	May 15, 1969
FRED D. CARR	February 25, 1973
JAMES M. FORBES	June 21, 1974
JAMES H. ST. DeLORE	June 21, 1974
DORIAN L. HALVORSON	September 24, 1976
JERRY L. WYANT	October 25, 1976
NICHOLAS N. DAVIS	December 18, 1984
DALE E. EGGERS	April 23, 1985
ANTONIO M. TERRY	June 4, 1994
KENNETH L. DAVIS	May 11, 1995
GARY LINDELL	March 13, 2002



(top) Funeral of SPD Officer Edwin Wilson, who died in 1919 from a motorcycle accident.

(bottom) In the lobby of the new Seattle Police Headquarters, a memorial wall was dedicated to officers who have died in the line of duty.



R. Gil Kerlikowske The second secon Chief of Police Seattle Police

Police Headquarters 610 Fifth Avenue Seattle, WA 98104-1900

FORM 1.4

CITY OF SEATTLE

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE

Do Not Seal Unless Necessary Use Agai If Possibl

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